

CUBA OUTSHINES ALL
KNOX'S FORMER HOSTSSecretary Guest of Honor at Most
Magnificent Ball of Trip
to Southward.

PRESS COMMENT ON VISIT

Reproaches for Not Receiving
American in Havana with
Honor Due His High
Office Answered.

Havana, April 12.—The Cuban government, which had been reproached for not receiving Secretary Knox with the honors due to his high office, answered the reproaches by making Mr. and Mrs. Knox the guests of honor at the most magnificent ball they have attended during their trip visiting the Latin-American republics.

The ball was held in the Ministry of State, which formerly was the palace of the general commanding the engineers of the Spanish forces, a splendid building, which adjoins the Ministry of the Interior and overlooks the harbor directly opposite the Casaca fortress. It was aglow with 12,000 colored electric lights.

The dancing took place on the stone terrace, over which was erected a bower of American Beauty roses. The entire building also was decorated with flowers, and three bands of music, totalling two hundred pieces, were stationed respectively on the terrace and in the courtyard and supper room. The guests numbered more than two thousand, and included the members of the diplomatic corps, government and state officials and society generally. It was the greatest turnout of beautifully adorned women Mr. and Mrs. Knox have seen during the tour.

General Sanguinetti, Secretary of State, and before Sanguinetti, the guests, and as each diplomat entered a band played the national anthem of his country. Secretary Knox was much gratified at the eclat of the function.

Some Heated Discussions.

Throughout the day there have been heated discussions of yesterday's attitude of the Cuban government in receiving Mr. Knox, especially among the members of the American colony, who were divided in their opinions on the subject. They all, however, deeply regretted the seeming apathy of the greeting extended the American Secretary. It seems that the American colony desire to take the initiative in the welcoming demonstration, but received an intimation from Washington not to do so, as it would be more proper that it should be taken by the Cubans.

The evening newspapers "Ultima Hora" and "La Prensa" comment in terms of highest appreciation on the sentiments of friendship expressed by Secretary Knox in his address at the banquet last night. They also criticized the attitude of the American colony, who were divided in their opinions on the subject. They all, however, deeply regretted the seeming apathy of the greeting extended the American Secretary. It seems that the American colony desire to take the initiative in the welcoming demonstration, but received an intimation from Washington not to do so, as it would be more proper that it should be taken by the Cubans.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 12.—The President held no Cabinet meeting to-day, owing to the absence of six of the members. The Secretary of War, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture were the only members who came to the White House. Secretary of War, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture were the only members who came to the White House. Secretary of War, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture were the only members who came to the White House.

The British Ambassador introduced Director Guzman and the members of the London Symphony Orchestra.

This afternoon the President received the six under-secretaries of the convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He later shook hands with the members of the Intercollegiate Civic League and delivered a short address, and then went to Arlington to attend the burial of General Philip Kearny. He made a short address, reviewing the career of the general.

Among the White House callers were Senators Chamberlain and Sanders and Representatives Dwight, Nye, Calder, Smith and French.

ALL BRITAIN DISCUSSES
HOME RULE PROPOSALS

Financial Provisions and Constitution of Senate the Weak Points of Bill.

FURIOUS TORY CRITICISM

Exemption of Ireland from Contributing to National Defence or Diplomatic Service Called Unjust.

London, April 12.—The adjournment of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons until Monday has given an interval in which the opinions of public men of all classes are being canvassed on the main outlines of the measure. As far as details are concerned, especially of the complex financial proposals, it will be useful, however, to await until the bill is in print, which probably will be Wednesday.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the introduction of the bill had no effect whatever. Consols rose slightly, but Irish bank and land stocks prices did not change. According to the "Economist," the failure of the measure to affect prices was the outcome of a belief among bankers and financiers that the bill will never become a law. Critics of the measure seem likely to fasten itself upon the financial proposals, not only by opponents but by the supporters of the bill, as the financial scheme and the clause calling for a nominated Senate are considered its weakest spots.

The exemption of Ireland from any contribution to the army, navy, diplomatic service, etc., also is severely criticized, while it is predicted that such a scheme of dual government as the bill proposes would lead to constant friction between the Imperial and Irish Parliaments, since the Imperial Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Privy Council each would possess the power of veto over the Irish Parliament.

The "Spectator" describes the bill as both foolish and cowardly. It says the government, afraid to grant the Nationalists demand for colonial home rule, has fastened itself upon the financial proposals, not only by opponents but by the supporters of the bill, as the financial scheme and the clause calling for a nominated Senate are considered its weakest spots.

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 12.

THE HUMILIATION OF MR. HAY.

For many years there has been a constant and determined effort on the part of Republican and Democratic administrations alike to keep the military establishment out of politics. Representative James Hay, of Virginia, belongs all the credit, or discredit, of proposing a contrary policy and of inducing the Democratic leaders of the House to adopt it. Under the whip and spur of a party caucus, the rank and file of the House Democracy, many of them protesting, more or less secretly, were driven to support Mr. Hay's programme by five and by like methods the rank and file was forced to support the "no-battle-ship" programme. Having gained his point in the House Mr. Hay has been exerting every possible effort to win his party colleagues in the Senate to his support. He has explained that the crux of the situation was bound up in the five regiment problem, and if that were adopted it would be comparatively easy to compel the Senate to yield to him on the other provisions inserted in the military bill in the House and for which he stands sponsor. He has urged on Democratic Senators the importance of abolishing these regiments as an essential prelude to the support of the House "no-battle-ship" policy. No effort has been made by the House leaders to save himself and his colleagues in the House from the humiliation to which they were subjected yesterday and to-day—a humiliation which is peculiarly keen because the policy was forced on the rank and file by those whom they had chosen as their leaders. Unlike many such questions, the issue came squarely in the Senate yesterday, and with the consent of the minority a yeas and nays vote was ordered. Just six Democrats were recorded as supporting Chairman Hay, one of these being Senator Swanson, from Mr. Hay's own state. Important as is the retention of the present force of cavalry in the small standing army of the United States, of far greater importance is the rebuke administered to those Democratic leaders who would maintain the military establishment, that is, the defence of the nation—the football of partisan politics. That the wiser heads in the Senate realized that their Democratic colleagues in the House had made a fatal political blunder and that to limit harm to the party would follow the success of the policy advocated by Representatives Hay, Champ Clark, Underhill and others, probably cannot be denied, but even a realization of that fact does not seriously detract from the credit gained by those Democratic Senators who put patriotism above partisanship and so forcefully repudiated the policy of Mr. Hay and his satellites in the House, compelling their work to-day, when they permitted all the House to vote on the bill. Hay legislation to go by the board without protest.

WILD TARIFF ENTHUSIASM.

The uncontrollable enthusiasm of the Democratic Senators over the revised tariff bill was never better illustrated than to-day, when the prospect that he would have to prepare a minority report on the tariff schedule was the occasion of infinite amusement to his colleagues of both parties. Democratic members of the Finance Committee, who have been taking the most perfunctory interest in tariff legislation, have been counting on Senator Bailey to prepare a report, which they were confident would contain many reasonable suggestions and facts and figures. To-day, however, Senator Bailey, receiving a message from Senator Bailey, saying he had been ill with fever, and would not regain his strength sufficiently to permit him to resume his duties. Mr. Bailey suggested, therefore, that Senator Simmons, with the aid of his Democratic colleagues on the Finance Committee, prepare the report which Mr. Simmons recently announced was in preparation. When he received word that Senator Simmons almost tore his hair. Then he confessed to the other Democratic members that he did not know a thing about the tariff schedule, and intimated that he did not want to know anything. But the other members declared that if the Senator from North Carolina knew nothing they knew "even less," and that clearly "the job was up to Simmons." Whether the Senate will receive and seriously consider the tariff schedule is still a problem, but if it does it will certainly be a curiosity.

FATE OF TREATIES IN DOUBT.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will take up the long pending treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras to-morrow, and it is probable that the majority will order a favorable report, despite the opposition of the Democrats.

HAY'S TACTICAL BLUNDER.

Chairman Hay made a grave tactical blunder, the result of which made itself evident far sooner than such mistakes ordinarily do, when he permitted his report on the Almsworth controversy to become public just on the eve of the vote in the Senate on the army bill. Even the hasty examination to which Senators subjected the Hay report on that controversy revealed to the "Spectator" an admission which amazed them. Senators, as a whole, for years have been more or less familiar with conditions in the War Department, and it is not easy to deceive them. When, therefore, they found the most striking analogy between the legislation which Chairman Hay had succeeded in grafting on the army bill and the views championed in the Hay report on the Almsworth controversy, they were not slow to identify the influence which had so successfully dominated the chairman of the House Military Committee or to perceive the animus which had in-

GERMAN NAVAL VISITORS

Two Princes To Be Here Shortly, but Not Kaiser's Son.

Berlin, April 12.—The division of the German fleet that is to visit America in order to pay a return visit for the solemn of the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet in Kiel last summer will not be commanded by Prince Adalbert of Prussia, as at first tentatively announced. The year admiral to be in chief command has not yet been selected, but the composition of the division is now known.

It will consist of the armored cruiser "Moltke," the light cruiser "Cape Horn," the torpedo cruiser "Stettin," commanded by Captain von Mann Edler von Tiedtke; the protected cruiser "Stettin," commanded by Captain Seebohm. The warships will sail probably early next month and return to Germany in June. They will thus avoid being in America at the time of the national conventions and will be back in time for the rest of the fleet for the Kiel yachting week.

The officers include Lieutenant Prince Henry OXXVII of Reuss, who is on board the "Moltke," and Lieutenant Prince Christian of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, who will be on board the "Stettin."

NAVY TO GET \$100,700,000

Appropriation Bill Will Provide New Wireless Stations.

Washington, April 12.—Only the naval increase yet to be determined. The House Committee on Naval Affairs completed to-day the second draft of the naval appropriation bill, which will carry, exclusive of the increase, approximately \$100,700,000. The committee will vote next Thursday on the authorization for the naval increase, which, of course, will not include two new battleships, owing to the adverse action of the Democratic caucus.

The committee has added authorizations for several new features, including the construction of a world-wide wireless system, as advocated by Secretary Meyer. The sum of \$1,000,000 will be authorized for the system, and of this amount \$600,000 will be made available for the next fiscal year.

Wireless stations will be established at Panama, California, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and in the Philippines, making it possible for the government to be in touch with the most remote possessions of the United States.

The committee also will recommend an increase of the length of Pearl Harbor drydock from 80 to 100 feet, at an additional cost of \$600,000.

In view of the action of the Democratic caucus, which many Democrats believe to have been a mistake, it is probable that the naval increase will provide for a larger number than usual of auxiliary vessels, to compensate, in a measure, for the failure to appropriate for battleships. A tentative plan is to authorize two fuel ships, one repair ship, eight torpedo destroyers and five or six submarines. It is confidently expected that the Senate will add to the billships when the bill reaches that body.

The House bill will carry an appropriation of \$10,000 for aeroplane experiments.

SUES EQUITABLE LIFE SOCIETY

Committee on Property of John Armstrong Chanler Seeks to Collect \$20,000.

Thomas T. Sherman, as committee of the property of John Armstrong Chanler, who has been declared mentally incompetent, filed suit yesterday against the Equitable Life Assurance Society to recover \$20,000 in a policy taken out in the name of Chanler in 1900.

Sherman said that the policy was due on March 22 last and that the company refused to pay it.

Inspired many of his propositions, nor were they in the slightest doubt regarding the motive which had actuated the House chairman in his insistent departure from a time-honored policy regarding the defenses of the nation. In his earnest arguments urging support for "his" policies, Mr. Hay had already used terms and expressions which implied his personal friendship with strikingly familiar, and when they read his report on the Almsworth controversy they were convinced of the influence which had dominated the House chairman, and through him, had directed the course of the majority in the House. Senators, who remain in Washington longer than members of the House, soon become proficient in recognizing even the clearest work of a disappointed politician. Mr. Hay did not fall into this instance. Had Mr. Hay been a wiser politician he would have suppressed his personal report on the Almsworth matter until he had won his battle in the Senate.

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WINNERS MAY WAIVE
UNION RECOGNITION

Operators Expected to Grant Increased Pay and Satisfactory Working Conditions.

BOTH SIDES HOPE FOR PEACE

Harmonious Sessions of Subcommittee Strengthen Belief Agreement Will Be Reached Next Week.

Philadelphia, April 12.—The subcommittee of miners and operators which is endeavoring to agree upon a new working arrangement between the anthracite mine workers and coal companies held two long sessions to-day, and when it adjourned to meet to-morrow morning the committee reported that good progress had been made. Nothing was said of the meeting to-day to indicate that a peaceful and early settlement will not be reached. The committee gave out nothing officially and will have anything to say until a report is made to the full committee of miners and operators.

To-day's discussion, it was learned, had largely to do with the demand for an eight-hour day for all men in and about the mines, the wage question, some of the phases of the demand for recognition of the union and modifications of the methods of the conciliation board.

One of the propositions that has been under discussion in connection with the conciliation board is to divide the anthracite coal fields into three or four districts and that members of the conciliation board, which may be enlarged, take up grievances in their respective districts.

The eight-hour question, which means a slight increase in pay, was taken up, and it was asked for the demand for an advance in wages. While these and other demands were considered, it was understood that no final action was taken on any of them and will not be taken until a thorough understanding is had on all the principal questions. There will then be a summing up and adoption of various demands. No word has come from the committee in the way of concessions, but in the anthracite agreement it is fully expected that they will be made. It is known that neither side has made any general proposition on the demands as a whole.

Good feeling prevailed throughout the sessions. Both the miners and the operators took luncheon together in one of President Baer's private offices in the Reading Railroad terminal, and all expressed themselves as very hopeful of an agreement next week. The three district presidents of the miners' union on the committee presented during the sessions data showing the wages of the men, average hours of labor and working conditions in the mines.

The question of recognition of the union may not be settled by the subcommittee. The four representatives of the coal operators on the committee are general managers and practical mining men, who are in and about the coalfields every day. Recognition of the union is a question of policy, and it may be left for final discussion between the miners and the presidents of the coal railroads and coal companies. The impression still prevails in some quarters that the operators will not grant straight-out recognition, but will concede enough in wages and other improved conditions to cause the miners to waive the recognition demand. A report that the United Mine Workers' organization would be given recognition in a modified form could not be confirmed.

The committee will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and sit until noon. The sessions will be resumed on Monday, as both sides are eager for a settlement as quickly as it can be brought about.

PLEADS FOR THE CARRIERS

Mr. Redfield Says They Work Too Hard in Brooklyn.

Washington, April 12.—The long hours and heavy loads of the Brooklyn letter carriers were described to the House to-day by Representative Redfield, of Brooklyn. He urged better pay for the Brooklyn men. Mr. Redfield said that as a member of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department he had investigated the Brooklyn Postoffice and had found that most of the men are required to go to work early in the morning and to work far into the night. The average load for twenty carriers was sixty-five pounds each, according to the figures compiled by Mr. Redfield, while on an average day, when no heavy publications were delivered, the lightest load handled by any carrier was fifty-two pounds, with an eighty-one pound load as the maximum. He quoted the superintendent of mail delivery of Brooklyn as declaring that forty times should be the maximum load handled by any carrier.

Mr. Redfield urged legislation which would cause the government to set the pace in adequate wages for reasonable working hours.

STATE GETS LAST GAS WELL

Pumping of Mineral Waters at Saratoga Springs Will Now Stop.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 12.—The last of the gas well properties south of the village, which at one time threatened the existence of the springs of Saratoga so seriously that the Legislature provided for the purchase of all the springs by the state, was acquired to-day for the state by the New York Mineral Springs Reservation Commission, which took over the Lincoln Spring.

With this purchase the last of the pumps that have been operated by these companies will be shut down, and the present year will be the first in more than twenty years that the mineral waters have not been pumped in the prosecution of the carbonic gas industry.

ADOPT CLEVELAND SCALE

Bituminous Operators and Miners of Kentucky Reach an Agreement.

Louisville, April 12.—Operators of the West Kentucky coal field and representatives of the union miners in conference here this afternoon agreed to adopt the wage scale proposed by the Cleveland conference. The miners receded from their demands for an increased percentage of lump in "run of mine" coal and a test for determining it.

The agreement may be submitted to a referendum vote of the miners within a week.

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ENGLISH STRIKE HIT TRADE

J. B. Gould Describes Its Effect on Railway Transportation.

The minimum wage bill recently passed by the British Parliament, will have no permanent effect on the labor situation in England, according to J. Bradshaw Gould, of Walpole Brothers, Limited, one of the leading Irish linen firms of London. Mr. Gould returned several days ago from an extensive business trip through the disturbed island, on a search for spring and summer novelties for the New York branch of the firm, recently opened at Fifth avenue and 35th street.

"I have done much travelling about the British Isles," remarked Mr. Gould, "but never have I seen anything like the curfewing of trains, even on the main trunk lines.